shes a Grilled Iron Door, Gets Into a Passageway Under the Prison, and Escapes Within Sight of a Dozen Reepers-The Fugitive is Not Yet Caught-His Crime. James Blaine, a convict in the Sing Sing State

prison, smashed a grilled iron door leading to a masageway under the main prison yesterday morning, and changing his convict garb for another, knocked the lock off the outer gate and tions were conducted almost under the eyes of the keepers, and the audaciousness of his plan was probably what made it successful.

One of the checkiest dogs I ever see," was the

comment of a veteran keeper.

Blaine was serving his second term in the prison, and as his first term was a long one he was well versed in the ways of the prison. He began his prison career, so far as the authorities know, with a fifteen years' sentence for rape, having been convicted in Albany and sent to Clinton prison. He had just attained his majority at this time. After serving a few years at Clinton he was transferred to Sing Sing He came to this city after being released and was caught last spring with a thief named George McNally. They broke into the flat of Kate McDonald of 793 Seventh avenue and McNally assaulted one of the occupant with a jimmy. McNally was sentenced to three years and three months and Blaine, wh was sentenced under the name of Butler, got one year and nine months. It was particularly galling to Blaine to get caught, as the date of his arrest was within the time of the limit of his original sentence, and the statutes Bay that a convict caught in these circumstances must, in addition to his regular sentence, serv out the time he gained on his good behavio commutation of his previous sentence.

Blaine was confined in cell 887 on the eighteenth gallery. He was turned out of his cell at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning with the other convicts and marched down to breakfast in the mess hall. The meal was concluded yesterday morning about 7:15, and the 1,404 convicts were marched around the prison yard for an hour for exercise. It is thought that Blaine slipped out of the line when the convicts were marchin

marched around the prison yard for an hour for exercise. It is thought that Blaine slipped out of the line when the convicts were marching back to their cells and managed to conceal himself. The keeper who had charge of his squad, composed of fifty convicts, counted them when he took them out and also when they returned. It appears, however, that one of the 125 convicts who are quartered in the extension on the hill by night and in the cells of the main prison by day was added to the squad in which Blaine was, and the keeper in counting his squad did not think of this extra convict.

The passage through which Blaine escaped is about six feet wide and runs under the main prison building, midway between the main entrance and the north end. It is used as an entrance to the prison yard and interior at night by the Warden and outside keepers. It is protected at the outer end by a wide, thin latticed iron gate, locked with a Vale padlock. At the end opening into the prison yard, however, there is a stout, grilled, steel-barred door, with a lock protected by sheet iron and a steel bar. This entrance is just about wide enough to let an ordinary man pass through, it is so low that he has to stoop. It forms a recess in the inside front, as the door is inside of the two-sanda-half-foot wall. The inside entrance is locked every morning before the convicts are aroused. The recess is in rull view of the principal keeper's office, but a man who stands in it cannot be seen from either end of the yard.

Haine had a stonemason's hammer, such as is used in the cloth cutting shop. He cut the sheet-iron casing of the lock with the cold chisel and hammer, and then pried up the steel bar with the shears blade. An expert said afterward that it must have taken him an hour to break the lock. Keepers are constantly passing the place where he was working, but from a broken broom which was found it is thought hat he allayed their suspicions by dropping his work and pretending to sweep when they passed. He may have had somebody watching for

Whether Blaine jumped this wall or sneaked out into the public road is not known, as neither of the keepers saw him. Warden Sage thought that the keeper who was stationed at the head of the hill, and whom Blaine would have to pass in order to escape in this manner, was called over to the barn at this moment. This would be another piece of luck for Blaine.

Reeper Croak, walking through the yard, had his attention attracted to the broom standing up against the loor, and his attention attracted to the broom standing up against the loor. And he his attention attracted to the broom standing up against the loor, and picked up the broom and a glance inside was sufficient to tell him what had occurred. He hurried to the office of Warden Sage and told him that there had been an escape. As all the convicts were out of their cells the Warden could not tell whether one man or a hundred had got away, and he gave the order that all the convicts should be placed in their cells, counted and identified. The convicts are required to come to the doors of their cells after being locked in. It was soon discovered that Blaine was the only one of the 1,404 convicts who was missing, and the escape signal was blown on the big steam whistle.

This whistle is supposed, so it is asserted, to carry sound thirty miles. It is easily heard eight or ten miles away. The old convicts who have heard the escape signal knew well what the one long blast and four short ones meant, and, as is the custom, all the convicts in the prison began to cheer and yell like demons in their cells. They pounded and rattice their cell doors and made all the noise they were capable of, hoping to add to the confusion and excitement. They could only make a noise, however, and the keepers had to grin and bear it for a while.

They pounded and rattice their cell doors and mode all the noise of the prison officers off duty were summoned and telegancy pounds and all the prison had bear they are constrained to grin and bear they are constrained to grin and bear they are c

tramp if he could walk with him,
"He looked sorter suspicious and I would not
let him walk with me," said the tramp with a

let him walk with me," said the tramp with a dignified air.

It is not known positively how Blaine was dressed, but he no doubt secured a suit and cap from the old clothes doffed by the convicts when they enter the prison. As these are kept in bales which are opened from time to time and cut up in the cloth shop he might have smuggled a suit away in his capacious prison coat pockets.

Waruen Sage was too busy yesterday trying to recapture Blaine to make a thorough investigation as to the means which were aftorded for his escape, but he learned enough to

considering of the prison. The Warden is Jealous of his reputation since assuming charge of Sing Sing and he has not allowed a convict to get away.

Whe man got out of the prison since Warden Sage has been in command, but was recaptured on the same day, and last May another stowed himself away in a cubbyhole in the prison and remained there twelve days before he was discovered. Blaine had not been caught up to a late hour last night.

GRANT'S SARCOPHAGUS.

\*\*PONDEROUS MONOLITH QUAR-RIED IN WISCONSIN.\*\*

It Will Arrive Here in Time for the Inaugural Ceremonies of the New Monument in Riverside Park—A Twin Sarcophagus to Re

COUNTLESS USES OF FELT. Many of Them the Devices of Inventive

Felts are remarkable substances. The great variety of feits manufactured and the vast range of qualities have given rise to a curious custom in one of the biggest felt stores in this

"The most curious customers wa have," said the head of this house recently, "are the crank inventors. When these men get to work uton an invention, it seems to me, no matter what the machine is to do, they conceive that some low, if the inventors wouldlonly tell us enough us to exercise some judgment for them, we could put our wide knowledge of the many kinds of felt to work and probably suggest pretty nearly the right kind for the purpose. But these men are very secretive, and, as a rule, they will not tell us anything, except that they want to get just a little piece of felt Now, when you consider all the kinds of felt with which our big store is filled and the many other kinds which we either do not make except to order or do not keep in stock, this is

"Years ago when the cranks came in we

hours showing them all the felts in the place, and this ended frequently in our giving to them free the little pieces which they thought would, answer their purpose. We would feel happy then for a time, thinking that we had done a good act at least in alding a fellow creature, when lo, there would be the same crank again looking for a piece of felt that one he had, or a piece which was harder or softer, more springy or less springy, more ab surbent or less so. Then we would mortify the flesh and the spirit, too, and show him all over the store again, and probably again and again. Now we have a better plan. You see that big box down at the end of the room? Into that, we throw all the clippings from every kind of felt which are too small to be sure of a commercial value. We make a great many of these every year, for felt is sold in all sorts of odd forms and for an almost infinite variety of purposes. We make presents of these clippings to the head office boy, and

sorts of odd forms and for an almost infinite variety of nursones. We make presents of these clippings to the head office boy, and whenever a crank comes in and we discover him we turn him over to the office boy. We can't sell anything to you, our men declare: here is a lad, however, that we think has got what you want, but you must make your own barsain with him."

"Thereupon the crank and the office boy go off together, and the crank begins without fail to tell in a guarded way how he wants just a little piece of felt to fit into some sort of new invention. 'All right, sir,' says the office boy, but there is only one way you can do any business with me. It will cost you \$5 cash down to look at the box of clippings. If you pay me that, you can come and look through the box as often as you wish, and as long as you like, and for as long a time, and you can have anything which you find there that you think will answer your purpose.

"Five deliars, cash down,' usually scares off the fellow, who has only an indefinite idea of what he wants, but every little while a man pays the money and begins his hunt. Some off the men set what ther want the first time and never come back, excent perhaps to order felt from our regular stock, but others haunt the place. There is hardly a day when you cannot see some of them have been here every week for two or three years, and have no found what they want, aithough at every visit they get fresh samples."

In the box in question there is a bewildering display of felts. The first thing the eye notices is the chromatic display. Every brilliant dye in the scale of color seems to have been used, and the samples are ju mided all together in a delightful kaleidoscopic tangle. Some look like broadcloth, so thin and fine and smooth are they, while the next bit, perhaps, is two inches thick, and as soft, porous, and springy as a Turkish sponge. Here again are pieces so hard that you couldn't drive a nall into them, nor would they take up as much water as a piece of hard wood. Some are soft

res of the keys are more strips or washere of felt, and the wear of a biano decends very largely upon the quality of the felt used in it. Feits like this cost from \$1 to \$3 or \$4 a pound. The most expensive of all the felts, besides those for the fine cowboy hats, is used in the United States Bureau of Engraving in Washington, where bank notes are printed. For blankets to occur the paper and to give the printing incression, the devernment orders pieces of felt 34 by 84 inches in area and about one-fourth of an inch thick, and for these it pays about \$12 a pound. The Government uses only about three dozen of these a year, and it is so particular about them that felt men are not at all anxious to undertake the contracts. The blankets are made of the finest of sciented white wool, at dithe presence of three or four small gray/hairs has been known to condemn a blanket. When a blanket falls to mass the proper inspection it immediately loses about eleven-weifths of its value, for it is of a form that will usually bring only about \$1 or so a pound.

Hat felts are made of nutria and rabbit furs, and yoarse felts for boiler and steam pipe coverings and similar turposes are made of nair, but the great bulk of the felts are made either of wool or of wool with more or less yotton. Cotten alone will not make felt, for it lacks the little hooks that make hair and such things interlock and hold together, and it takes at least 15 per cent. of wool mixed with cotton to make a felt.

It will probably surprise the reader to learn that the greatest single use to which felt is put today is for footwear. Entire boots and shoes and slippers are made of felt; others are made which have tops, insoles, or linings of felt and these varieties are combined in many wars. The next largest Gemand for felt is for linings for men's and wemen's garments, and the old-fashtoned felt skirt is usain coming into vogue, and will probably cause an enormous use of felt during the exp few parts.

For many centuries the felter had to be dependent upones h

De Freest Won't Go Vatil Hackett Comes. Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Repubican State Committee telegraphed from Thomas ville, Ga., yesterday-that he was greatly in proved in health and that he would be in Ashe ville in a few days. Chairman Hackett is expected to be in New York on April 1. Until he arrives, it was said, nothing will be done about supplanting Charles R. De Freest, Secretary of the Raifroad Commission, with a Republican Secretary. The three Republicans most prominently mentioned for the place are John S. Kenyon, Clerk of the Senate; Reuben L. Fox, chier cierk of the Re-publican State Committee, and ex-Assembly-man James S. Whipple of Cattaraugus county.

eraide Park-A Twin Surcephagus to He Placed by Its Side-The Big Parade.

The sarcophagus which is to contain the body of Gen. U. S. Grant in the new monument is Riverside Park was shipped from Chicago on Thursday, and will probably reach here this norning. The immense block of granite is doubly boxed with two-inch planks and cush loned to prevent jarring. It is in a box car, and omes by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Gen. Porter said yesterday that the Monumen Committee had been three years deciding upon the best material for the sarcophagus. It was at first suggested that Finland granite, out of which the sarcophagus of Napoleon I. is hewn, should be used, but it was deemed advisable to have an American product, if such could be se cured. The committee at last settled upon Montello porphyry, a dark red granite quarried at Montello, Wis. The contract was let more than a year ago, and the contractor, who was under heavy bonds to have it finished before the middle of March, has been working night and

day for three months to complete the polishing. The sarcophagus was cut from a single block of granite, and weighs in the neighborhood of five tons. The cap is also one piece, and weighs a ton. The die is 8 feet 912 inches long, 4 feet 31g inches wide, and 2 feet 31g inches high. The cap is 9 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 15 inches high. The die rests upon two pillars of the same material, while the whole is to set on a foundation of dark Quincy granite 10 feet 10 inches square by 2 feet 8 inches high.

The committee, in accordance with the wishe of Mrs. Grant, has used the simplest design in finishing the sarcophagus, preferring the deep lustre of the finely polished porphyry to ornate carving. Near the top of the cap and directly over the spot where the head of the dead soldier will rest the name "Ulysses S. Grant' is inscribed. It was at first designed to have the date and place of Gen. Grant's birth with the time of his death on the side of the sarcopha-gus, but the committee now intends to have this with the other inscriptions on the exterior of the touch

the tomb.

Just before his death Gen. Grant expressed the desire that his wife be buried beside him the desire that his wife be buried beside him to be buried by the Monumen

with the other inscriptions on the exterior of the tomb.

Just before his death Gen. Grant expressed the desire that his wife be buried beside him. In accordance with this wish the Monument Committee contracted for a twin sarcophagus, which will be placed beside Gen. Grant's. Work was begun on the second block of grantic last week, and it will be shipped here as soon as completed. The architect, J. H. Duncan, said yesterday that the foundation was almost flashed, and that as soon as the sarcophagus arrived it would be placed in position ready for the dedicatory services of April 27.

It is understood now that the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, representatives of foreign nations, the Governors of the States and their National Guards, will take part in the dedication of the monument.

A prominent feature of the parade will be the part taken by the United States army and navy, the army on land and the navy on the river. A very large turnout of the Naitional Guard of this State and other States is assured, also a brigade of uniformed and armed school cadeta. The Governors of each State, with their staffs, are expected to assume command of the different forces of their States.

Gen. Dodge, the Grand Marshal, has sent an invitation to the Commander-in-Chief of each of the organizations of the civil war in the United States. Responses have been received from Gen. Clarkson, the Commander-in-Chief of each of the organizations of the civil war in the United States. Responses have been received from Gen. Clarkson, the Commander-in-Chief of take part in the parade, and with their staffs to take part in the parade, and with their staffs to take part in the parade, and with their staffs to take command of the cumberland, which was so distinguished in the central West, and the great Army of the Cumberland, which was so distinguished in the central West, and the great Army of the Potomac, which was of their different sommander of the Marthade of each State encampment has

be present with his staff and command the posts of his department.

HARTFORD, March 13.—The First Regiment, C. N. G., Col. Burdett, which had accepted an in-vitation to parade in New York in April at the dedication of Grant's tomb, has decided no; to go on account of the expense involved.

"Die Walkure" Repeated at the Matines-

Walkure" was substituted for "Sieg fried" yesterday afternoon, Herr Ernst being the Siegmund, and making but a wretched figure of the rôle, whether considered from the vocal or the dramatic standpoint. Mmc. Gadski sted her graceful and gentle impersonation of Sieglinde, her voice being as fresh, strong and pleasing as if this had been her first performance of the week instead of the fourth. Gadski has sung in every performance so far given-two "Walkfire," the "Flying Dutch-man," and "Tannhäuser," This is quite a remarkable feat, and deserves notice and commendation.

Lehmann's Brunnhilde again arrested profound attention and admiration. It is such a finished piece of work, so strongly impressive, and so intensely touching. The test of its merit lies not in florid action, but in the fact that tears of sympathy for Brunnhilde are more than once drawn from long accustomed eyes. In the moments of her interest in the despairing lovers when she delivers her message to Siegmund In her anxiety for the safety of Sieglinde hov carnest she is, how industrious and pleading in her attempts to borrow from one of the warlike maiden sisters a horse that should bear her charge away to a place of security. Brunnkild appears then the epitome of unselfishness charity, and nobility, and in every muscle, every facial expression, every movement of the body

Lehmann portrays the character in its deepest meaning.

Lehmann knows how to stand still better than any operatic prima donna ever seen here. "Silence is golden," it is said, and, in a certain way allied to silence, Lilli Lehmann's statuesque poses are positively full of a golden repose—a quiet that is not vacant, but often more full of meaning than the wildest gesticulations or most graphic pantomime could possibly be. Herr Fischer sang with all his old spirit, and apparently took pains to act more suggestively than he has done for a long time. Orchestra, sechery, and, in fact, the whole drama moved with spirit and to excellent effect.

NO MORE GERMAN WARSHIPS.

an Extra Naval Credit. BERLIN, March 13.-The Budget Committee

the Reichstag has rejected the Government's demand for an extra credit for the purpose of building two additional cruisers. This refusal has given rise to renewed rumor

of a dissolution of the Reichstag and an appeal to the country by the Government upon the question of augmentation of the strength of the navy. These rumors are denied by those within the Government circle, who say that the Reichstag will be allowed to run to the end of

Reichstag will be allowed to run to the end of its natural term, and assert that official confidence continues, that the Reichstag will yet grant the credits required to meet the outlays for the current financial year.

The report which was in circulation a few days ago, that Admiral Hollmann, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, and resigned arose from the Ministerial dissatisfaction, which was freely expressed at his frankness and premature disclosure to the Reichstag of the true alms of the Emperor upon the econism of his recent speech before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. The subsequent explanations made to the committee by Prince Hohenlohe were purposely misleading, and were intended to give the Reichstag and the country time to cool off.

It is expected that the official dinners which Prince Hohenlohe and the other Ministers will shortly give to the members of the Reichstag will afford an opportunity for the Ministers to cause the Reichstag to concede a portion, at least, of the credits asked by the Government.

There is one man in the city, and perhaps only one, who makes a business of supplying frush daily terrapin stew and green turtle soup. He makes a specialty also of clear green turtle He makes a specialty also of clear green turtle, the meat being put up in a jelly made from the fat of the turtle. The terrapin stew and the turtle soup are sold by the quart or gallon; and the stew and the soup and also the clear green turtle are put up in jars and cans. Families are supplied, but the trade is chiefly with horels, restaurants, and clubs. The business is active about six months in the year. Some green turtle is sold in the summer, but not much.

NO MONEY IN THE ISLAND. Sufferings in Cuba for Lack of a Circulati

HAVANA, March 10 .- The practical bankruptcy of the Spanish Government and the general pov-erty throughout Cuba have produced anarchy held by the Spaniards. Nobody wants the paper money, which is the only monetary resource of the Government, and the soldiers, who have no other money to disburse, are growing more and more desperate at finding themselves without means to buy the things they sorely need.

The most dreaded and violent among thes soldiers are the irregular troops called guerrillas, most of whom are bandits or outlaws par doned at Ceuta or Melilla, in Africa, where they were confined, in order to bring them here to serve in the army that is fighting Cuba. Several stores have closed at Santa Clara fo

fear of the guerrilleros. The same thing has happened at Santiago de Cuba and the town of Sancti Spiritus is in a state of terror, the volunteers and guerrilleros compelling the merchants to sell them their goods and accept paper money. The cashiers of the battalions encourage these high-handed proceedings on the part of the soldiery, as they also have only paper money

with which to buy all the food and clothing they have to purchase for the troops.

The merchants, however, whenever they can sternly refuse to accept the paper money until the Government itself accepts it at the Custom House in payment of duties. This is the real difficulty in the way, for the Government is the first to refuse its own bank notes, alleging that the duties go to pay the foreign debt, and must

be, therefore, paid in gold. There seems to be no solution of the trouble unless the Government finds money enough to retire its bank notes and faithfully fulfil its obligations. If not, and there is no prospect of that favorable outcome, it can be said that Spain will lose Cuba more quickly through the growing discontent and anarchy that prevails than through the military efforts of the insurgents.

The Havana newspapers, under direct pressure from the Government, point to this danger and appeal to the patriotism of the Spaniards, reminding them that in 1868 the island was saved for Spain because paper money was gladly accepted by all.

But the question is not one of patriotism, but of necessity, as goods cannot be obtained abroad by merchants with paper money, and the island, in its actual condition of devastation, does not produce food enough for the maintenance of its own people and of the great army under the Spanish flag.

Famine is beginning to be severely felt at Puerto Principe and even at Cienfuegos, the once rich town. At Havana the discontent is so intense that the remark is daily heard among to lose Cuba, the quicker the better.

Around Havana the spectacle of misery is

awful. What we hear about the famine plague in India is nothing compared with the scenes here. Thousands of country people, crowded into the small towns, nude and starving, are dying either from hunger or smallpox. The Spanish columns leave behind them hun dreds of soldiers dying from the epidemic, and on the roads these poor fellows are treated worse than dogs by their superiors, while they are writhing in agony and crying for help.

To keep the troops from deserting Gen. Wey-

ler has issued orders to the Colonels of the col ums to allow the soldiers to plunder the country towns. But such a "remedy" only relaxes dis cipline and increases desertions.

present state of affairs began 1,000 Spanish soldiers have descried to the insurgents, with whom they enlist on the promise of the payment of \$1 a day at the end of the war, and the certainty of better treatment from the Cuba

A statement of the situation has been cabled by Gen. Weyler to the Madrid Government, but \$30,000,000 at once to replace the bank notes received.

have assumed a threatening character, as many persons have been killed. At Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo the merchants have agreed not to yield to the Government, no matter what measures may be taken against them. At Matanzas some twenty merchants have been arrested. The poverty there is extreme, and famine is making terrible ravages.

CUBAN WAR STATISTICS.

Spanish Reports on the Losses Incurred by Themselves and the Patriots.

Le Temps, Paris, says that since the war in Generals, 564 commissioned officers, 6,185 non commissioned officers, and 179,174 men, making all told an army of 185,963 soldiers.
Up to the end of January the Spanish army

had lost men wounded in battle to the number of 40 commissioned officers, 401 non-commis of 40 commissioned officers, 401 non-commissioned officers, and 7,631 men. Dead on the battlefield or from the effects of their wounds, 1 General, 12 commissioned officers, 107 non-commissioned officers, and 10,475 men. Killed by yellow fever, 1 General, 30 commissioned officers, 287 non-commissioned officers, and 10,475 soldiers. Killed by ordinary sickness or accidents, 2 Generals, 24 commissioned officers, and 89 non-commissioned officers. Notwithstanding the silence of the official reports in regard to the number of soldiers that have died from the effects of ordinary sickness or accidents, it is believed that over 10,000 soldiers have perished. The ocean liners and transport ships have taken back to Spain over 20,000 sick and crippled soldiers, many of whom died en route or after having reached home.

The losses of the Spanish army during the last two years of war in Cuba must be over 45,000 men.

The Spanish official reports place the loss of

two years of war in Cuba must be over 45,000 men.

The Spanish official reports place the loss of the Cuban army at: Dead, 212 officers and 13,-091 men; wounded, 41 officers and 3,522 men; prisoners, 34 officers and 941 men; surrendered, 22 officers and 2,994 men. Total, 20,457.

The number of Cubans now in the field is placed at 2,000 men in Pinar del Rio, 3,000 in the province of Havana, 1,500 in Matanzas, 5,000 to 10,000 in Santa Clara, and from 8,000 to 10,000 in the eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.

BETTER EQUIPPED THAT BYER. Dr. Stevens Says the Cubans Have 60,000 Hee

Boston, March 13.-Following are extracts from a column interview, printed here to-day, with Dr. J. Herbert Stevens, recently a Colonel in the Cuban army:

"The insurgent army is a little better equipped to-day than ever before, and I should say that at the present time there are not less than 60,000 men in the field. Food has been scarce at times, but when plentiful, as at present, consists of beef and bananas. Heef is plentiful on the island, where cattle run wild in herds of hundreds. Every morning the men round up, kill, and dress a bunch of cows. Much of the beef is wasted,

a bunch of cows. Much of the beef is wasted, but the supply seems unlimited.

"As far as I was able to observe, there are few Americans in the Cuban army, and the stories of whole companies of Americans and Texas rangers, as well as those of the Amazon companies, are unfounded. The Cuban, like the Staniard, is suspicious of Americans. Americans and Cubans do not affiliate.

"I should say that about 50 per cent, of the men in the Cuban army are colored. There are few colored men with Gen, Gomez, but in Santiago de Cuba there are many colored soldiers, some of whom are officers. There is not much sickness in the army as a rule, Gen. Gomez is in good health, and as far as that old wound in his leg is concerned, I can say that while I was with him it did not trouble him."

HAVANA, March 13 .- The family of Consul General Lee will return to the United States within two weeks. This is thought to be prepar-

atory to a change in the Consulship. Mrs. Ruis's Petition Delivered to Secretary Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-The petition of Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist, Ricardo Ruiz, was delivered to Secretary Sherman to-day. It cov delivered to Secretary Sherman to-day. It covers eight pages of note paper, the last of which is devoted to signature, and is wholly in Spanish. The Secretary has given no intimation of what his action will be, and until the petition is duly translated he will not determine what disposition to make of it.

Collector Willrath May Becover.

Frederick H. Willrath of Jersey City, who at tempted to commit suicide by shooting himself while under arrest on a Fulton ferryboat on Friday, was still alive and conscious last night. At the hespital it is expected he will recover. A FORTUNE TO CHARITIES.

MRS. MARY JOHNSON LEFT \$700,000

Nearly All of This Goes to Catholic Institutions in This Diocese-Many Disgruntled Relatives Are Threatening to Contest the Will-They Enthered at the House in Force. The funeral of Mrs. Mary Johnson, the widow

who is supposed to have left about \$700,000 to All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, at 129th street and Madison avenue, was held at the Johnson residence, 128th street and Madison avenue, yesterday morning. The Rev. Father James W. Power of All Saints' officiated. The burial was in Calvary cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson died on Wednesday night of

heart disease after a few days' illness. The only persons who knew she was ill were Father Power, Daniel J. Quinlan of 53 East 127th street, and two of her first cousins, but it did not take long for about half a hundred third, fourth, and fifth cousins to learn of her death. As soon as they could they gathered at the Madison avenue house and began to discuss the funeral arrangements.

When they had about completed peans for

what they thought would be a fitting ceremony, they were informed that they needn't bother themselves, as the matter was in charge of Father Power and Mr. Quinlan. The cousins were inclined to look upon this as presumptuous interference on the part of outsiders, but they said nothing in the hearing of Father Power or Mr. Quinlan. Then they set about preparing to

Mr. Quinlan. Then they set about preparing to hold a wake.

By dusk on Thursday the cousins had gathered in the house in force. The servants were directed to prepare dinner, and, the dining room not being large enough to accommodate all at one sitting, the party dined in squads. After dinner they sat around and enumerated the good qualities of the late Mrs. Johnson. At midnight some of them prepared to take their departure. Mr. Quinlan bade them a cordial good night. Then he went into the parlor, and, going around among those that remained, said good night to each of them too. He meant this as a hint to leave. The cousins thought at first that Quinlan, being a polite man, had simply taken the trouble to say good night all around before he went home, leaving them in undisputed pos-

Quinlan, being a polite man, had simply taken the trouble to say good night all around before he went home, leaving them in undisputed possession. But he didn't budge. Instead, he looked at them and waited. The situation became painful to the cousins, and their discomiture was completed when, after a long pause, Quinlan complacently remarked:

"Come, friends, it's after midnight, and we want to close the house for the night!"

The cousins started as if a bomb had exploded, and looked at each other for an explanation. Receiving none they got up one by one, put on their wraps and left, Quinlan standing at the door to bow them out. Once outside, the cousins said things.

By what right, they asked, did an interioping stranger, a person who was no relation to their dead cousin, order them away from her home! Who had appointed him night watchman of the Johnson house! Some one ventured the information that Quinlan and Father Power were Mrs. Johnson's most intimate friends, and that they had been named by her as the executors of her will. "Oho!" came the reply to this: "I see it all now. Dear Mary's money will all go to the church, and her poor relatives won't get a cent."

the church, and her poor relatives won't get a cent."

The remark unconsciously voiced the opinion of every one in Harlem who knew Mrs. Johnson well. She had been the most liberal contributor to All Saints Church, and Father Power had never called upon her for a special donation when he did not receive what he had asked. Besides it had been the general impression in Harlem that the bulk of the widow's fortune would go to the church. Just how much Mrs. Johnson left cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. She inherited her property from her brother. Stephen Lovelog, who was an extensive dealer in junk, and it was estimated that she was worth \$700,000. It is known that she had large holdings of real estate, but a banker who knows something about the widow's affairs said yesterday that he didn't think the estate would aggregate \$500,000 at the outside. If when the will is read it is found that All Saints. Church or Father Power is the chief

estate would argregate \$500,000 at the outside. If when the will is read it is found that All Saints' Church or Father Power is the chief beneficiary the cousins will contest this disposition of the property.

The will was read last night at Mrs. Johnson's home in the presence of forty-two of her cousins, near and remote. The value of the property is estimated at between \$400,000 and \$600,000. The Rev. Father Powers of All Saints' Church receives \$6,000. property is estimated at between \$400,000 and \$600,000. The Rev. Father Powers of All Saints' Church receives \$2,000, two lots in Harslem, and all the furniture in Mrs. Johnson's home. Thirty thousand dollars is set aside for division, equally, among eighteen charitable institutions. Of the residue one-third is left to Dunwoodie Seminary, one-third to All Saints' Church, one-ninth to the Roman Catholic Society for the Protection of Destitute Children, and one-ninth to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Destitute and Homeless Children.

This is the provision of a codicil:

"In the event of any one or more of the bequests for religious, charitable, or benevolent purposes hereinbefore expressed being declared invalid or void for any cause whatever, then I hereby give and bequesth the amount of such bequests to the Most Reverend Michael Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, to have and to hold the same for his own use, absolutely."

absolutely."

The will gives to six or eight cousins,
Mrs. Johnson's nearest relatives, legacies Mrs. Johnson's nearest relatives, legacies ranging from \$200 to \$700 each. Fathers Keefe and Kineard, Father Power's assistants, receive \$500 each, and Father McKenna, a friend of Mrs. Johnson, now at Liberty, N. Y., receives \$1,000

At the end of the reading of the will many of the cousins got up and protested against its pro-visions, intimating that Mrs. Johnson had been unduly influenced. Lawer Whitford, repre-senting the executors, explained the legal rights of the cousins to them, and told them they could get justice at the Surrogate's Court.

At the Station Faulk Was Discharged and

Complaint Made Against the Policeman. Julius Faulk, a teacher in the Vandewater night school, who lives at 671 East 139th street was arrested last night by Policeman Henry H. Hayward and taken to the Oak street police sta

Hayward and taken to the Oak street police station, where he was charged with disorderly conduct.

When arraigned before Sergeant Hatton Mr. Faulk said that he found two boys—one of whom was Jacob Leetlin, 17 years old, of 2:39 Third avenue, and the other unknown—lighting on the sidewalk at 104 Park row. The boys were friends, but were settling a dispute in school-boy fashion. Mr. Faulk, seeing no policeman around, separated the boys. The policeman, who is a new man on the force, came along and asked Mr. Faulk by what right he had interfered. Mr. Faulk by what right he had interfered. Mr. Faulk we had a citizen, he had only done his duty. Words followed, with the result stated. Mr. Faulk was accompanied by two of his pupils, William Golden of 304 East Seventy-nighth street and Anson Firth of 224 East Seventy-inth street, both of whom corroborated his story.

The Sergeant refused to entertain the policeman's complaint and discharged Mr. Faulk. Then Sergeant Hatton told the policeman that he had exceeded his authority, and, making out a complaint against Hayward to that effect, forwarded it to Chief of Police Conlin for his action.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation-Weak-Unconscious at Times-Sleepless-Asthma-Kidney Troubles

Recovery Would Seem Like a Miracle, Yet Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I had been in very poor health for everal years, and two summers I was so weak I was obliged to lie in bed 3 months at a time. I was all run down, had Unconscious Spells

lasting for an hour at a time. The doctors thought the trouble came from my heart. I used to say that if I could only be up around, I should be so thankful, and that t would seem like a miracle if I should be well. The neighbors all know of the poor health I had been in, and how much better I am now. I had asthma for many years, and some nights

I Could Not Sleep

my breathing was attended with so much difficulty. Sometimes I would have to sit bolt upright in bed. As my general health grew poorer, my asthma grew worse. I had kidney and other troubles, and seemed to be generally 'out of sorts.' I heard so much of Hood's Sarsaparilla that I decided to try it, and I experienced great benefit from it. I have recommended it to many people, and I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have not been in bed for over a year on account of illness." MRS. S. WATSON, 432 S. Columbia St. Warsaw, Ind.

For your spring medicine take the besttake Hood's Sarsaparilla, and do not be induced to buy any substitute.

Canadagagagagagagagagagagag

THE OLD LADY

with a broom stood as good 2 chance to stop the rising tide as the stailor with his inadequate facili-sties—his dingy little shop—his counterfeit representations-his yard lengths-his sweat shop workcan stop our triumphant progress, correctly fitting and pleasing fashionable gentlemen for Spring with 3 our matchless

Suits or \$15.00 Order

Made from cloths for which exclusive tailors charge \$40 and more.

Top Conts-new, popular shades of Tan Havana, Olive, Butternut and Slate guaranteed pure slik lined throughou in any length desired—strap, lap or be scams. All garments made to our ow building), under personal supervision, b skilled men tallors. Nosweat shop work

Cohen & Co. Tallors. N. W. cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. V. ENTIRE BUILDING.

105 and 107 Nassau St. 25, 27 and 29 Ann St. Consessessessessessesses

A SMASH ON THIRD AVENUE.

Cable Car 48 Brought to a Sudden Stop-Passengers Shaken, One Hadly Cut. An accident on the Third avenue cable road n the Bowery, at Grand street, about 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon, caused serious injury to a history of the road. It was caused by a cross rall spreading into the cable slot. crossing at Grand street and the Bowery is probably the busiest in the city at that hour, for besides the ordinary street traffic, cars of the Grand street, Second, Third, and Fourth avenue roads meet there. The north-bound cars of the Fourth avenue line turn out of Grand street close to the northwest corner and pass over the south-bound cable tracks at the crosswalk. In passing over the cable road the Fourth avenue cars use four short lengths of rail. These are set in the roadbed between the cable the cable slot, and in addition to the regular spikes are also fastened with wedges. Last night one of these rails, south and west of the cable slot, spread into the slot about one-fourth of an inch. Superintendent Robinson of the Third av-

just before cable car 48, south bound, came discovered only by a careful examination, and of ourse the gripman of the car did not see it. Traffic was a bit congested at the time, and car is was moving even slower than the usual rate of speed. There were about thirty passengers in the car, and five or six standing on the rear platform. As the car diocese contemed the sensational newspapers neared the crossing about ten of the passengers that are being excluded from libraries and readwho intended to transfer at that point arose rom their scats and went toward the rear door the car stopped so suddenly and violently that t tilted slightly at the forward end. There was

enue road thought it was caused by the wheels

of a heavily laden truck that crossed that place

noise that sounded like an explosion. The passengers in the car were thrown about in heaps. Those who were seated pitched for-ward and those standing fell together at the cardoor. The gripman but for his hold on the

ever would have gone head first into the street. The screams and shouts and curses from the

The screams and shouts and curses from the imprisoned passengers, the noise, and the sound of the glass from the broken car windows as it fell to the pavement brought an immense crowd about immediately. Policeman Colbert, who is stationed at the crossing, and others forced their way through the crowd and aided the bruised and ruffled passengers to alight.

One man's head was covered with blood, and he looked as if he were badly hurt. He was helped to the sidewalk, where he said he was William L. Large of 182 Rutledge street, Brook-lyn. He had been thrown against a window. Dr. Peffert of the Gouverneur Hospital found that he had a long deep cut over his right eye and took him to the hospital.

The cable road's wrecking crew from the Bayard street power house hurried up, and found that it would take some time to repair the damage. Superintendent Hobinson, at Sixty-fifth street, was notified by telephone, and at once made arrangements to relieve as much as possible the blockade that he knew would ensue.

The grip of car 48 was broken and bent, and to release the car the wreckers had to remove the grip and the misplaced rail. It took them exactly fifty minutes. During that time the road south of Grand street was completely blocked. The congestion north was relieved somewhat by switching cars at Grand and Sixth streets. Cars of the other roads were derailed and dragged over the pavement past the wrecked car.

Superintendent Robinson said that the accident was the first of the kind to happen. The management of the road had taken every precaution to prevent just such a thing, and he could not see how any one could be held responsible for it.

RUSHING GOODS OUT OF BOND. Importers Seem to Collector Kilbreth to Be in an Unnecessary Pante. Collector Kilbreth gave a good deal of his

attention yesterday to the action of importers n withdrawing woollen goods, worsteds, to bacco, and sugar from bonded warehouses. Deputy Collector King of the warehouse division was again crusted with work in handling the applications of the importers, Deputy Collector King received yesterday alone 4,000 applications for withdrawals, and all of the goods, the withdrawal papers declared, must be out of the bonded warel-ouses before Monday noon. Just about \$1,000,000 was paid yesterday by the importers to get their goods out of bond. Collector Kilbreth said: "The importers seem to be in a panic. They are very much wrought up over the idea that the new tariff bill is to be passed in Washington in one, two, three order. Where this information came from Divine Providence alone knows, but this panie of the importers to get their goeds out of bond is, in my estimation, one of the most peculiar that I ever witnessed. They have torgotten that the machinery of the House of Representatives is very slow in getting under way, and, moreover, they have entirely furgotten that the new Tariff bill must pass the Senate, and all know that there are threatened complications there. Yet some of the importers seem to believe that the new Tariff bill will be before President McKinley on Monday afternoon. The demand for withdrawals to-day has not lessened, and there does not promise to be any let up on Monday, and yet it can be easily demonstrated that the importers have become unduly frightened. The net result of the great demand to get goeds out of bond is that the customs receipts the last few days have been greatly swelled, while the importers will be compelled to pay interest on loans negotiated for the purpose of getting their goods out of bond for a very much longer time. I fancy, than will please them. The new tariff cannot go into effect before the middle of summer, according to my information, and meantime the importers will be paying the interest on loans negotiated under a misapprehension of the situation." assed in Washington in one, two, three order,

EXECUTOR CAN'T SETTLE UP

PROVOT FRANKLY SAYS HE HAD LOST WALTER ESTATE MONEYS. Doesn't See Why He Should He Hothered with

Questions About Cash That's Gone Foreses, Especially as He Lost His Own Money in the

Same Speculations—Charged with \$15,000. A report of Herman Aaron as referee has been confirmed by the Surrogate's Court, which finds that Paul Provot, as executor of the estate of John Walter, has squandered about \$11,000 of the estate. Provot is a Frenchman and an employee of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, Wal-ter was a shoe dealer who died in 1875, leaving an estate of \$50,000. He gave his widow Henrietta the income for life, with remainder over to his son, Leon T. Walter. The executors were Charles Henry Fournier and Paul Provot, but Fournier resigned in 1881. Mrs. Walter died in February, 1896, and the son asked for the proceeds. He finally got \$2,000 and brought action for an accounting. Provot pre-sented a lot of charges against the estate, some of which were not allowed because there were no vouchers. He admitted that he ought to be charged with \$3,427 remaining, but said he would pay nothing unless his accounts were approved. He would not at first answer questions about how he had spent the moneys of the cotate, saving that he had been in business fortysix years and knew as well as lawyers or Judges what he should answer in the way of questions, When pressed further he said he would answer to oblige the referee, and here is some of his ex-

Q.-Have you invested these moneys in any thing ! A .- No, sir; I spent them. Q.-For your own personal use! A.-Yes, str. That is a ridiculous question. I have never been in justice for forty-six years; I don't want to be put on the stand like a prisoner.

He said frankly that he had mixed the estate moneys up with his own, and had spent them for his personal use and in stock speculations. He said he could not see why he should be bothered with questions about unfortunate speculations. If he had won, the estate would have come out all right, but as he had lost, that was the end of it. But the counsel kept at him:

Q.—Did you invest these moneys? A.—I invested them myself most likely, but that is all right. When it comes to a settlement I will talk settlement.

The question was repeated, and he became emphatic as he answered:

"I tell you, by God, yes—I did personally."

Q.—Where! A.—That is none of your damned business. for his personal use and in stock speculations

business.
Q.—This is some private investment? A.—Some personal investment in stocks and bonds, Q.—You mixed the funds with your own funds? A.—Yes, sir.
The inquiry then turned to \$12,000, which he had received for some property of the estate on Macdougal street which he sold. He was asked:

Q—You mixed the funds with your own funds?
A—Yes, sir.
The inquiry then turned to \$12,000, which he had received for some property of the estate on Macdougal street which he sold. He was asked:
Q—What became of it! A.—I don't know.
Q—What did you do with it! A.—I do not know. There is not one cent in the world that you will get—not one single cent, because I haven't got it.
Q.—What have you done with it! A.—None of your business. I have spent it; that is all.
Q.—Do you mean to say you have none of it in your possession now! A.—No, sir.
Q.—Then you have spent it all! A.—Yes, sir; it is gone.
The referee charges him with interest and finds he must pay the \$3,427 and about \$11,000 more unaccounted for, as well as the interest on these sums, because he had not invested the moneys as provided by law, but had disposed of the funds in stock speculations. In confirming the report of the referee the decision of the Surrogate's Court states:

"His defence seems to be an indignant protest against being pestered with questions. He alleres that he has been ruined; that he has dissipated whatever means he had of his own in the same kind of occarions in which he invested the amounts received by him from sales of real estate and other assets for which he is now called upon to account, and that in endeavoring to recoup his own losses he used and lost the moneys which he ought now to be in readiness to turn over to the contestant, who is the sole party interested in the estate. The referee has given him every opportunity to justify his acts, if such justification could be possible, and has with great pains taken and reviewed the evidence, and allowed him credit for all payments as to which any vouchers or competent proof has been offered, and his conclusions appear to be in all respects correct. The contestant appears to have but little prospect of saving anything of moment from the wreck of the estate. The duty of the court in this case is, however, clear, and the referee's report is confirmed and the objections thereto overrul

NEW JOURNALISM CONDEMNED Remarks of Histop McDonnell at the Record

Quarterly Conference. Several of the Catholic clergy of Brooklyn verified yesterday a statement published in the Brooklyn Citizen, that Bishop McDonnell had at the quarterly conference of the Brooklyn

bishop Martinelli had received from the Pope a copy of the new rules of the Index Expurgatorius. In commenting upon the necessity of a careful supervision by priests of the reading matter of their congregations, Bishop McDonnell said that in many cases priests must exercise said that in many cases priests must exercise their own judgment in deciding what was proper for their parishioners to read. There were certain most harmful sorts of literature not specifically provided against by any proscribed list or code of rules. Certain tendencies toward the dissemination of harmful and impure literature had become sufficiently marked, so that libraries and clubs had excluded certain papers as being unfit for respectable people to read. Against all such, the Bishop said, the priests of the diocese must be always on their guard.

The impression made by the Bishop's words was so great that a number of priests said afterward that they would use all the influence they had to prevent parishioners from reading the Borld and the Journal.

A Brooklyn Midwife Accused of Malpractice Eliza Gustafsen, 43 years old, a midwife, of 296 Columbia street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by Capt. Cullen of the Hamilton avenue station on a charge of malpractice. Lena Johnson, 26 years old, died at the Norwegian Hospital yesterday, and it is alleged her death was due to a criminal operation.



When death's hand is on your shouldes, don't stop !—don't hesitate! Shake it off When you begin to lose flesh and vitality when you begin to lose flesh and vitality—
when you feel the ghostly fingers dragging
away your health and vigor, do not waste
time. Take prompt measures to regain your
life. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery—the most marvelously efficient
tonic and blood builder ever discovered.
It's effect is almost immediate. Renewed
strength follows it just as surely as surrise
follows night. It makes sound, healthy,
solid flesh, and not flabby fat like cod liver
oil. It goes right to the root of the trouble oil. It goes right to the root of the trouble and cures the cause. It makes the digestive organs do their proper work. Helps to digest the food, and adds to it the purifying, strengthening, vitalizing properties needed by the impoverished blood and the overworked nerves. Do not let an unscrupplous druggist impose on you with "something just as good." It's a matter of hife and death with you. Get what you ask for.

"I have been affected with the needed." It goes right to the root of the trouble

death with you. Get what you ask for.

"I have been afflicted with rheumatism and kidney trouble which bothered me so that I suffered untold pain," writes Mr. C. R. White of Grove. Geauga Co. Ohio. "I was afraid, I would lose my mind. At times was almost entirely help-less. There had not been a night for three vears that I could rest in any position. Had tried almost everything but obtained no relief until I tried the "Golden Medical Discovery." I have used three bottles of it and think I am well of both directed. I feel to-day as well as I ever did in all not feel to call the say too much for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Neglected constitution means headache heartburn, sour stomach, foul taste in the month, biliousness, pimples, and palpitation of the heart-life and the same pood things not to have. Constitution is promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One for mild cases, otherwise two. Druggists sell them.